


**T**he answer of Charles the fyft Emperour, euert more August, vnto the letters conuocatoirye of Paule the thyrde bishop of Rome, concerning a generall councell to bee celebrated at Tri-  
dent.

1543.

**LONDINI.**  
*In officina Richardi  
Graftoni.*

*Cum priuilegio ad imprim-  
endum solum.*



## To the reader.

**H**ere hast thou mooste gentle reader, the aunswere of the Emperoure Charles the fyfte of that name, vnto the letters conuocatorie of Paule the thirde of þ name nowe byshoppe of Rome, wherein thou mayeste note the modestie, gentlenes and humilitie of the Emperoure towarde that proude and wycked tyaunt, whiche nowe gooeth aboute to call a councell, when he hath troubled all Christe prynces with warres, and knoweth ryght wel that neyther they wyll ne maye attende thereunto. And finallye thou mayeste herein also reade the whole course and storye of the controuersye betwene the Emperour and Freche kyng, wherein also þ mayst note the exceeding gentlenes of the Emperoure, towarde hym.  
(..)



**T**he answer of Charles the fyfte  
Emperoure Auguste, vnto the letters  
conuocatozpe of Paule the thyrde  
byshoppe of Rome, concer-  
nyng a generall counsell  
to be celebrated at  
Trident.



**R**ecurrende father. &c. The  
messengeters that you sente  
dyd geue vnto vs the copie  
of the bull, whiche you did  
commaunde for to be pub-  
lyshed in the nexte kalēdes  
of June, concernyng the cō-  
uocation of a generall counsell for to bee  
celebrated or solemply holden in the cytie  
of Trident, in the kalēdes of Nouembre.  
In the whiche thyng we do allowe your  
studye, wheteunto all the orders and de-  
grees of the Christen world doeth instant-  
ly exhort you.

We do also prayse your diligence geuen  
that all men might be brought therunto, &  
we do commend your labour and careful  
payne so many tymes taken, bothe for the  
concorde of all the christen publike weale,  
and also for the sure conepliacion, peace, or  
agrement betwene vs and the frenche  
kyng. Although you seme vnto vs (whiche  
thyng neuerthelesse we consiter vnto the  
best) to haue obserued in your letters so  
vermuch exactly that thyng, whiche ma-



**The answer of the Emperoure.**

ny tymes hath bene spoken, and the which we suppose not to haue fallen out of your remembraunce of the household keper, whiche called his vnrhristie sonne backe agayne vnto his offyce, with pardon and forgeuences: Least he should haue fallen in to some worse or greater daunger, whome although it be so that after his returnyng when yet neuerthelesse he had before repented, his father did embrace with greace beneuolence: yet did he not make hym equall vnto his elder sonne, whiche had neuer forsaken his dutie, and had sustayned the burthens & charges of his fathers household: but he considered his continuall obedience and did alowe his merites.

Seyng therefore that it is knowne vnto you, that all our actions haue respecte vnto the profyte of the Christen publyke weale and that we alwaye haue done our dyligence, that we myght remedye those euils whiche be proponed in your letters, and chiefly haue applyed al our care and studye to the Christen publyque weale myght be vnyted in a catholike concord, and that a generall counsell myghte bee celebrated: And seyng also that we haue taken diuerse and many iorneyes and trauayles wyth mooste greate laboures, and that we haue brought an equanimytie and moderacyon in all thynges, that peace thowme oute all the Christen world and pryuately betwene  
vs



To the bishop of Romes Bull.

vs & the frenche kyng myght be stablished  
that we myght the better haue lybertie to  
resiste the Turkes the moſte cruell aduer-  
ſaries of our religion and other enemyes:  
Truely we ought to haue a counsell or con-  
uocation kepte or appoynted in a dyuerſe  
place from hym, whose studie is vnto the  
vntermoste of his power (yf I should saye  
þ truth) to haue þ his owne place might be  
gratified. It may therefore thorowly be ſene  
vnto you, whether they haue bene alienate,  
diuerſe & ſtraunge fro theſe thynges or not.

Therefore to ſpeake playnly, or according  
to the truth, the whole diſpoſicion of your  
letters: but namely many places of the do  
bryng vnto vs great doubt (althoughe we  
would not þ integritie to be hurte, wher  
it is to be ſuppoſed the colledge of Rhome  
for to be indued) whether theſame thyng  
be certain & ſure, wherupon he doth bragge  
and gloze to hym ſelfe as of a thyng pro-  
ued & tried, þ he hath the ſaid college in his  
power or at his commaundement, & that he  
may vſe it at his wyl & pleaſure thorow  
the ayde and helpe of theyr labour whiche  
take his parte and are of his ſyde, for theſe  
wordes he is comenlye wont for to vſe, yea  
euē in his letters ſometyme geuē vnto you:  
Thei are frely geuē to their pen, or they fa-  
uour their wyting to much, yea & thei haue  
ſolowed another way then did beſeme the  
Neuertheles we do determine to confirme

**The answer of the Emperoure.**

our selfe with that confidence whiche the  
conscience of truthe doeth geue vnto vs.  
And we wyll haue it perswaded that you  
haue done that thyng very discretlye and  
for a good cause, or elles bee ye sure we  
would beare it with a mynd moste displea  
sed and very greuously both for þ reasons  
before preponed, then also for the dignitie  
and maiestie of the rourne, in the which the  
diuine benignitie hath set vs. Moreover  
in this thyng we do rest together, that the  
wayes and ordynauces of vs bothe are  
clearely sene, as well to you as to all the  
Christen congregacion: and I woulde to  
our Lorde that it were graunted by þ wyl  
of God, that of this immoderate indulgēce  
and ouermuche studye wherewithall you  
haue very lōge maintayned hym, he might  
be called agayne into the ryght waye and  
brought vnto the celebration of a counsell  
with profyte, so that the concorde of the  
Christen worlde beyng stablyshed, counsell  
might both be take for the publique weale  
and the assaultes also of the enemyes ther  
of myght be resisted. For then woulde we  
gladly allowe those thynges in the whiche  
you with continuall patience haue declar  
ed youre good wyl and kyndenes vnto  
hym. And we woulde thynke it very well  
geuen, whatsoeuer we dyd not refuse to  
remitte vnto hym of oure owne ryght, to  
dimynyshe oure autoritie, and to set forthe  
oure



**To the bishop of Romes Bull.**

oure owne estimacion and healthe vnto  
leopardye.

But thys thyng beyng so many tymes  
proued bothe of you and of vs, doth moost  
manifestly declare that with warnynges,  
benefytes, dutyes of beneuolence, the for-  
gettyng of iniuries, wyth so often re-  
newyng of couenauntes, pea, and condy-  
cions also to vs iniurious, scepng that  
we dyd remytte muche of oure ryghte, and  
dyd offer vnto hym of that whiche was  
oure owne, yet could it nothyng preuaile  
or profyte, pea, truly his insolency did ex-  
tolle it selfe aboue all these thynges, and  
the greater audacitee beeyng conceyued,  
it did moue and steepe vp newe contentions  
warres and battayles, hope beeyng con-  
ceyued of oure equanimitie, oure of the  
whiche he maketh his rekenyng and doth  
promyse vnto hym selfe, that althoughe  
the chaunce of fortune shall not make an-  
swere vnto his coueteousnesse, yet neuer-  
thelesse that we maye easelye bee encly-  
ned thorow the studye we haue, to helpe  
and succoure the Christen publique weale  
almoste destroyed thorow suche deuysyon  
bothe to instaure peace & to leaue of from  
battayle, youre exhortacyon commynge  
thereunto, whyche after or accordyng to  
the olde custome thereof he dooeth sayth-  
fullye beleue, will not let asyde that office,  
that we also kepe sylence and not reherse

a iij the



The answer of the Emperour  
the springynge vp and the renewynge of  
warres and wyth what begynnynge dy-  
uerse calamytes haue bene brought in, of  
the whiche you make mencion in your let-  
ters, and howe or by whom the cause was  
geuen of suche contentyon, and howe it  
ought for to be reprovied for the leages or  
couenauntes of peace beyng broken, vnto  
þ tyme when nowe of late openly at Rome  
we did explicate the whole summe of all  
matters paste and the true narracion of  
them before you.

Nowe do we requyre of the same,  
that for youre syngulare wysedome, you  
wyl perpende with syncre iudgemente  
those thynges that shall chaunce hereafter  
and amonge all other thynges which per-  
tayne vnto this matter, namely thys one  
thyng: howe exactlye the truce was ob-  
serued (the whiche thorowe the labour and  
carefull studyc, the autoritee and counsell  
of you) was made at Nice. And with what  
profyte we sustayned that daunger wher-  
unto we dyd put oure selfe, as well in oure  
iornaye taken to the dead waters, as in oure  
passage thorowe Fraunce, where we tary-  
ng a longe tyme beyonde the opinion of al  
men, did geue occasion to the commen peo-  
ple to speake and thynke dyuerse thyng-  
es of vs, and that not wythoute a iuste  
cause: for that we maye speake of no more  
matters, the reasons of theyr counselles  
bothe

To the bishop of Romes Bull.

bothe so inconstante and so mutable dyd  
geue occasyon greate ynoughe to speake of  
the leagues or couenauntes of peace so ofte  
neglected and not obserued that nothyng  
be sayde more greuouflye. For why, in this  
place we wyll not propone that thyng  
whiche we knowe mooste pyncelye, delib-  
eracion to haue bene taken to retayne and  
kepe vs backe. Neyther did that excelente,  
hyghe and noble condicion also bryng  
vnto hym any maner of profyte, whyche  
was so offred of vs after oure commynge  
into oure lowe or base countreys of the  
nether Germanye, that neuerthelesse we  
dyd permytte vnto his wyll to chose the  
obseruacion of those thynges whereupo-  
it was agreed before we departed oute o  
Spayne. And where as it is sayde of ma-  
ny of hys adherentes and beniuolent fren-  
des, that we were constrained of necessity-  
tee to entre into that iorneye and to passe  
thorow fraunce, that we myght bryng  
some remedye to the vproutes of Belgis,  
that is to saye of the nether Germanye:  
Truelye that argumente what place shall  
it haue at that tyme, in the whiche we did  
commytte oure healtche vnto hym in the  
deade waters? And it is also muche lesse  
hable to bee proued that we in the tempe-  
steous tyme of wynter dyd take vpon vs  
so greate iopardye onely for the cause of  
the discorde of Gaunte, seeynge that many  
of



The answer of the Emperour  
of the whiche did rebell and trouble the cy-  
rpe were me of the vileste sorte and euerpe  
honeste man was againste them. And sein-  
ge that all other cyrpes and lordeshippes of  
those regiōs did remayne in theyr fayth  
and dutye, the moste excellent Quene and  
wydowe of hungary our dereste beloued  
sister haupnge there also the chefe gouer-  
naunce and administration, whose singula-  
re wysdome is circumspect ynowgh yea  
euen in greate matters.

Hercunto cometh þe truce made betwe-  
ne vs by youre labour, vnto the which, we  
thowght we myght surely haue trusted.  
And yowe knowe that we had this cōcell  
to take our iornaye & to passe in to Ita-  
lie. And this was our chefe care, that  
the materes of Italye beinge confirmed,  
the cōtrouersyes of the Emprye might be  
redressed, and those thinges myght be pre-  
pared whiche did pertain vnto the warre  
against the enemyes of the christen name,  
which iornaye we had surely folowed if  
we had not bene turned from that counceyl  
thorow his moste vehement and moste in-  
stat requestes, where of a playne documēt  
maye be gyuen by þe letters wyrtten bothe  
of his owne hande and also of his sonnes  
the lordes of Dalebrecht & other princes  
men of his courte. yea & he required the  
same thinge with suche vehemencye, that  
he supposed his honour to be hurte if we  
woulde



To the bishop of Romes Bull.

woulde make oure iornaye thorowe any  
other regions then thorowe his, and that  
we woulde not put oure truste in hym on-  
ly, and he dyd playnely affirme the same  
thinge greatly to partayne vnto the cre-  
dyt of his exstimation, that he might co-  
uer and cloke the faute of his couenaun-  
tes brokē and promyse not obserued. Ther-  
fore not vnworthely for this cause dyd he  
perceyue hym selfe to be greatly bounde  
vnto vs, in so moche that he did afterward  
very often affirme with an othe that there  
sholde be a perpetuall frendeship betwene  
vs and neuer to be dissolued, though no  
thinge besidessorth sholde euer be done of  
vs vnto hym or to any of his. The same  
thinge also after ower cummyng in to þ  
nether lande and region of Germanye dyd  
he often and many times confirme, euē thē  
when he woulde nether reteyne those cōdi-  
tiōs (wher of we haue made mētiō before)  
offred to him by oure commaundemente,  
nor yet perfourme those thinges, whiche  
was couenaunted betwene vs before oure  
departing out of Spayn, lest he shold be cō-  
pelled to rendre agayne to the duke of Sa-  
uoye his vncle those dominiōs, which he  
hath takē from hym by violence.

But as for the truce made betwene vs  
he dyd affirme of his owne fre wyl that he  
would kepe it safte & sounde, whē yet not-  
withstondyng in the meane season, after  
that

**The answer the of Emperour**  
that tyme he dyd shewe and expresse in all  
places many signes and tokens of maleuo  
lence, and did complayne of the restitution  
of the dukedome of Milen not perfour  
med, whiche he dyd saye was promised un  
to hym. Neuerthelesse he kepeth secreete,  
yea & that of purpose, those thinges wher  
che were added vnto this promyse, that is  
to saye of the duke of Sauoy and other co  
ditions couenaunted and promised verie  
profitable to the christen publique weale, &  
also verie mete to stablyshe, a concord and  
peace betwene vs. Of the whiche thinges  
assured manifestation is made in his au  
tentike letters, the whiche were shewed  
vnto your ambassadours. From the whiche  
tyme, he dyd neuer cease from pryue  
tractations against vs, in Germanie, in Ita  
lye, with the Turke, and with John the  
kyng of Hungarie, which beyng confeder  
ate with the Turke, did geue vp his king  
dome vnto him, for þe whiche cause he was  
excommuncate, he beinge deade together  
with his wife lefte behinde hym another,  
which dyd fauour the Turkes affaires, by  
whose helpe he was receyued in to the cy  
tye of Buda.

And that we may conclude oure matter  
in fewe wordes, when he dyd professe hym  
selfe vnto other men to be mooste alienate  
or farre of from frendship, yet dyd he exhi  
byt or geue vnto vs continually with his  
wordes



To the bishop of Rones Bull.

wordes, the tokens of a moste benciuolent  
mynde. And he did euer more wytnes  
wyth many othes, that he willed bothe a  
sure frendeshippe to be betwene vs and an  
vnbroke or inuiolated truce. Whiche thinge  
trulye you did vnderstand, bothe of his  
owne wordes spokē very nere at the same  
tyme to certen of youre Carnals, Legates,  
and Messengers, and also of the actions or  
dedes of his mynisters, of the whiche, tho-  
se thinges dyd mooste clerely declare his  
wyll, whiche were done of them in Ger-  
manye, but namely in the coscelles holden  
and kepte at Wormes and Ratispore. Ne-  
uerthelesse he dyd in dissembleing and pro-  
longinge of tyme, affirme his frendeshippe  
to be firme and sure, so lōg tyll that Cesar  
Fregosius and Rinchon beyng slayne, he  
tooke occasion for to complayne. In the  
whiche cause truly it is lykewise knowne  
vnto you what we and oures dyd that  
bothe the truthe of the dede myght bee  
soughte oute, and that we myght come vnder  
yours Iudgement bothe in this cause  
and in other thinges, whiche we might com-  
playne for to haue bene done against the lea-  
gues and couenauntes made betwene vs.  
And in this thyng lyke as we dyd satisfie  
his mooste instant requests, euen then  
when we were at Luke with you: euen so  
with sufficient power dyd we leaue oure  
Mynisters

These be  
the amb  
dones of  
friche



The answer of the Emperours  
Ministers behynde vs, whiche myght en-  
treate of those matters. But by what mea-  
nes it chanced that those thinges wer not  
perfourmed of his ministers, which they  
had taken vpon them to do, yowe may con-  
iecture, whiche also maye se very well that  
no thing was browght to passe more wyth  
those offyces and submissyons then was  
before wyth all the other. Rather dyd it  
helpe any thinge at all that Marchio Ma-  
starymone (vpon whō he dyd laye the fau-  
te of this dede) dyd offre hym selfe of his  
owne fre wyll vnto yowr iudgement.

Owte of the whiche thinges it is mani-  
feste, this preterte to haue bene sowght of  
hym, & we myght come agayne vnto newe  
contentions, that & christen worlde myght  
be troubled, and the matter browght vnto  
blooddye batayle, as he had also not obscu-  
redly declared his wyll in all places before  
that Cesar Fregolius & Rinchonius dyd pe-  
ryshe. Whose purposes were knowne wel  
ynoughe and the seruike that they dyd vn-  
to hym, and what thinges they dyd attēpt  
at his approbation & commaundement as  
well in Italye, as in Turkye. With the  
whiche pretended mischeues, they dyd not  
only violate the conditions of the truce  
made at Rice: but also they dyd will to  
brynge the christen publike weale thorow  
theyr treason into greate daunger, that  
all though all thinges might be graunted  
them

**To the bishop of Romes Bull.**

them whiche they dyd allege for theyr excuse, yet might they not enioye the benefite of the truce & couenauntes of peace that was made betwene vs.

Hether to commeth it, that they beeyng accompanied with a sorte of banysht rufyans, dyd priuely and by stealth, after the maner of enemyes, ouerrunne the dominion of Myllain. For which dede onely, though nothyng els myght haue bene layde vnto theyr charge, yet were they well worthy after or according to þe lawe of that Dukedome for to suffer deathe. And therfore whatsoeuer was done for that matter, it is a playne case that nothyng could be done more of vs, whiche might pertain to the conseruacion of the bondes of peace & truce taken, in the which euermore it was prouyded, that yf perchaunce any thyng should be founde whiche myght be obiected for to be done against the couenauntes of the sayde peace: it should be redressed & amendes shoulde be made by hym, thorow whose faute it was done, and the truce take betwene vs should styll remayne whole and sure. Nothyng also could be done more of vs that he myght be satisfied, then that we would submyt our selfe vnder the iudgemente required of hym, and that he vpon whom he dyd laye the faute dyd offre hym selfe vnto iudgement. And when we had supposed his requestes by this meanes

The answer of the Emperour  
nes for to be satisfied, we toke oure Jor-  
naye with all expedition vnto Argire, the  
lorde Francis Manricke, a man of a noble  
familpe, nowe Bishop of Oience, yet ne-  
uerthelesse beyng sent vnto hym, which  
might bothe vspyte hym and make hym  
more certayne of oure Jornaye, and comen-  
de vnto hym the peace and tranquillite of  
the christen worlde, and also exhorte hym  
vnto a constant frendeshippe betwene vs:  
Which thinge, accordyng to his custome  
wherby he is mooste liberal and also mooste  
easie in makinge fayer promyses, he dyd  
bynde hym selfe with mooste goodly wor-  
des to kepe and obserue mooste faythfully  
and trulpe. Neuerthelesse you haue seen  
what thynges were done at Marauie,  
and what thynges they went aboute in  
Italpe, Germanye, Denmarke, & in other  
places, you haue also had vnderstandinge  
of the counsell taken to inuade oure kyng-  
dome of Nauerne, yea, and that at so  
che a tyme, as we beyng occupied in oure  
spedy Jornaye taken in to Affrique, he did  
suppose good oportunitie to haue bene gy-  
uen him vnto all these thynges, and after  
that tyme how that moche worse thynges  
dyd succede and followe euery daye. Ne-  
ther can it be hyd from you what his ora-  
tors did lately attempte in the coucell hol-  
den at Spire, and how they dyd determy-  
ne with exquisite craftes to noy the con-  
tentious



**To the bishop of Romes Bull.**

tentions in Religion, when they dyd pro-  
fesse them selves ouerthwartly at onetime  
to be helpers & fauourers bothe of these &  
those partes.

Item with what craftes they went a-  
bout to hynder our expedition against  
the Turkes and what thynges dyd fol-  
lowe then afterward, howe he dyd sollicite  
and moue the Turke the mooste cruell ene-  
mye of the Christen name, and sente a  
greate hoste in to Italye, and howe he dyd  
sodenlye contende to occupye our lowe  
countreys or inferiour domynions, vnder  
the name of one called Maetyne of Ros-  
sem. Whiche thinge after that he dyd con-  
sider it to bee openly knowne, and that it  
coulede not be denyed, he set vpon our do-  
minion of Lucenburge with open warre.  
his sonne the Duke of Orliance being cap-  
taine, with out any warnynge gyuen vs  
before. All the other multitudes of the  
souldiours that he coulede constrayne, he  
commaundyd to take theyre Jorname to in-  
uade these our kyngedomes of Spayne,  
Catalonia, and Rauenne, rumour beyng  
euery where spred abroad with a greate  
bragge of the league & helpe of the Turke.  
Moreouer he commaundyd the warre not  
indiete the tenth daye of the moneth laste  
paste that is to saye of July for to be pu-  
blyshyd in his dominions with mooste bye

**The answer of the Emperour**  
for and fylthye wordes. yea and that with  
such a cruell spyte as no man vsyth, no, not  
agaynst the rude paganes and barbarous  
infidels, for as much as the vilanye of his  
dede was correspondent to the crueltie of  
his wordes, and begynnynge was geuen  
vnto his noble and excellent purposes,  
with the burnynge of poore men weake  
and not able with watte to resiste hym. A  
more greuous thynge is it, that he signy-  
fyed nothyng thereof vnto vs, yea vsynge  
thesame dissimulaciō that he dyd hym self  
affirme and shew that they would obserue  
the peace and truce taken.

This is therfore the frute of all yowr  
industrie and diligēce done vnto hym that  
the obseruacion of the truce made at Nice  
shoulde be stablyshed. Therfore are we co-  
strayned and compelled to put on harnes  
and thynke of warre in all the aforesayde  
places, at that tyme, in the whiche we  
thought we myght haue put greatest con-  
fidence and securitee in hym. And namely  
seynge that truce was fully made betwene  
vs thorow you, and infynite promyses  
concernynge thesame were confirmed with  
an othe. Wherby he dyd not cease to en-  
tyse our mynisters, but namely hym  
whiche was our ambassadoure with  
hym, when yet notwithstanding his my-  
nisters dyd outwardely pretende that  
they



To the bishop of Rome's Bull.

They desired the sayd truce made betwene  
us to be kepte and obserued inuiolatelye,  
and a perpetuall and constante frendshipp  
and mooste sure peace to be stablyshed, so  
that, that peace myght be handled wyth-  
oute your labour and auctoritee. Which  
thyng we do suppose that you dyd per-  
ceyue well ynoughe, and what consydera-  
tyon we had of you in this matter.

And that we maye comprehend the  
matter in fewe wordes, he neuer signify-  
ed vnto vs any maner of token of his ma-  
leuolence, but dissembled and clooked all  
his purposes, that he myght sodenly come  
vpon vs, we not knowynge thereof and  
thynkynge nothyng lesse, for that he dyd  
perceyue vs to haue set and fyred all our  
cogitations vpon the propulsiacion or dy-  
uynge backe of the Turkes, and for that  
cause to prepare our retournynge agayne  
into Germanye, that we myghte ioyne  
and couple together our owne power with  
the power and strengthe of the Emperre, &  
that we myght set forth our selfe and all  
our power in a redynes agaynst the moste  
cruell enemye.

He supposed his counsell to be greatly  
holpen, yf in holdynge his peace and in ke-  
pyng it secret, he might fynd vs bent vpon  
all other thynges rather then vpon warre

**The answer of the Emperoure.**  
to be holden with hym. Whiche thinge ten-  
ly dyd not begile his opinion: for why, he  
dyd set vpon vs vnprepared. Nevertheless  
we do truste in the benygnyte of God best  
and greatest, that he shall wynn nothyng  
more by this warre, then he hath done by  
his other holden in tymes paste. The whiche  
the euerlastyng and lyvinge Lorde we do  
take to witnes that we be more greued for  
the hurtes & impedimentes the which are  
brought to the moste holy causes, as vnto  
diuine religion to be instaured, to the con-  
corde of fayth to be conioyned, to the Tur-  
kes oure enemyes to be prohibited or dy-  
uen backe, and to other thynges pertay-  
ninge to the comen profite & tranquyltye  
of the christen worlde: then that we be mo-  
ued for oure owne priuate cause. For that  
thinge which dothe pertayne vnto oure af-  
fayres is eyther indifferent or elles more  
profitable to kepe open warre with hym,  
then to insiste or cleue vnto any peace, lea-  
gues or conditions, sepyng that he measu-  
reth all his couenautes after his owne co-  
uetousnes, and that he beholdeth none o-  
ther thinge, then of peace to fynde oute &  
mooste mete occasion to stycke by contenti-  
on, warre & batayle. For vnder this Ma-  
dowe he couereth very many priue & pec-  
cious tractations, nourismentes of diui-  
sions, yea and also seditions in the christe  
publique weale vnto that ende or purpose,  
that



**To the bishop of Romes Bull.**

that he might bringe vs in to suche difficul-  
ties, that we might not resiste the pieten-  
sed purposes of þ infideles, & that agaynst  
the lawes both of God and man he might  
trouble and bore our kyngdoms and oure  
prouinces with continual iniuries, hurtcs  
and wronges.

It is furthermore sene, yea and that ver-  
ry plainly, that he teacheth his sonnes, the  
same discipline, and that he dothe prouoke  
and stirre them vp vnto like studies. More  
ouer his insatiable and infinite couetous-  
nes is come to that poynte, that nowe it  
can no longer be hyd, for as moche as he  
dothe occuppe the dominions of the Duke  
of Sauoy so fortified and made stronge  
with the labour of his officers that it is  
a playn case he hath fully determined not  
to rendre them agayne. Here vnto cometh  
it, that whyles you nowe of late byd ex-  
horte hym by his ambassadours to sta-  
blyfsh the peace more straitely, he could  
not forbere hym selfe, but muste openly  
confesse that he wolde haue the residue of  
the region that is in the fore of the mountai-  
nes, and that he wolde adde and vnite all  
the same for euermore vnto the crowne of  
his kyngedome, vnder a lyke maner as the  
prouynce of Fraunce also auulsed or taken  
awaye by violence from the Emperre, was  
in tymes paste adiuncte or ioyned vnto his  
dominion. It can not also be chosen but  
that

The answer of the Emperour  
that powe knowe by one meanes or other,  
that he dothe not onely look for the Du-  
kedome of Myllen, but that he hath deter-  
mined for to procede moche farther, & the  
cyties of Placentia & Parma beyng tak-  
en to requier the dominion of Luke and  
Sena. And we do suppose you to perceyue  
this his couetousnes, not to be contayned  
with in these lymites. But also to gape af-  
ter dyuers other landes & possessions of  
Italye, that he might the more easely ha-  
ue passage to Naples and Sicyle. The  
whiche wyll and purpose of hym is vnto  
them open and manifeste, the whiche do ex-  
pende all thynges diligently that be at-  
tempted of his mynisters thorow oute all  
Italy. And it is a playne case that he wyll  
neuer after this kepe any conditions, con-  
uauntes or promises of peace (as it is ma-  
nifest that he hath not kepte those that he  
hath made in tymes past) so longe as any  
hope shall be lefte hym to take or wyne any  
thing: Neither hath this his ambition  
one course onely, but this laste acte of his  
proueth sufficiently that it is infinite and  
lokethe euery waye, the cytye of Akenay  
in the Dukedome of Lucemburgh beyng  
vsurped of hym, whych when it is bounde  
vnto vs of dutye and allegyance, yet neuer  
thelesse he doth fortifye the same moste di-  
ligently holden & kepte against oure wyll.

Here vnto also those thynges do looke,  
which



To the bishop of Romes Bull.

Whiche Martyr of Roſſem had determi-  
ned, that he myght haue taken Antwarpe  
& brought oure lowe countreyes, Hollande,  
Sellande, Brabant & Flaunders in to his  
poſſeſſion. Neither may any good thyng  
be hoped for of hym ſaunge that whiles  
he doothe ſuppoſe to haue lyke power to  
his greedy deſire, he is many tymes begy-  
led. But whoſoeuer deſpyeth his couetouſ-  
nes to be proued or tryed more playnely,  
let them expend diligently thoſe thinges  
that were done of his miniſters in Germa-  
ny, that he might nor the diſcordes in re-  
ligion ouer moche ſtered vp, and increaſe  
the ſtudies of partes and diuiſions both in  
that place and alſo in Italye. Hereunto  
cometh his confederation with the Turke  
þ he myght prouoke hym to holde or kepe  
batayle againſte the Chriſte publique wea-  
le, whiche thinge truly ought for to moue  
all Germanye, ſeþnge that in all places he  
maketh his counceils & riches comen with  
the comen enemye, ſo that the euylles are  
alſo knowne vnto all men, whiche haue  
ſpronge of theſe cauſes, & into what daun-  
gers the Chriſten publique weale hath be-  
ue brought wpth his moſte vnchaſtefull  
tractations with the Turke in whome he  
hath ſet his truſte, in ſo moche that euen  
now he braggethe royally and blaſeth a  
brode the hope whiche he hath conceived  
of Barbaroſſe to come to ayde him in his  
b iiii. nauye,

The answer of the Emperour  
naupe. These thinges oughte you to con-  
sider whether they be mete to call Germa-  
nye vnto a catholyke vnitie or ells conueni-  
ent for the celebration of a generall councel-  
and that we and oure prelates, and they  
lykewise whiche are vnder the Emperie of  
the nation of Germanye myght be there  
presente, seeynge that you knowe how he  
hathe euer gone aboute to sette him selfe  
against it and bothe playnelye and ouer-  
thwartly to hynder the same. Weterlye you  
ought for to ponder, yf euer he dyd gyue  
any studie or diligence, whiche in these ne-  
cessities of the Christen publyque weale  
dyd pertaine to the helth and remedie ther  
of. And wolde to God that mooste contra-  
rye thinges did not procede and come from  
hym, which thinge is clerer then the light  
if any man wolde consider those thinges  
whiche are euermore shewed of him, and de-  
clared by dayly examples. Moreover let it  
be considered that he had decreed a greate  
whyle paste, to put or obiecte whatsoe-  
uer lettes or impedimentes he coulde vn-  
to the celebration of a councell. Because  
that so he doth suppose to helpe and for-  
ther his owne prapuate affayres and mat-  
ters. By reason wherof, we beinge induced  
or perswadyd, had determined to handle the  
matter another waye, wherby we mighte  
bothe avoid greater cuilles, and the concord



To the bishop of Romes Bull.

of Bermaupe myght bee obteyned w<sup>th</sup> a  
certayne frendely and Christen composi-  
cion. In the whiche tractacion we had re-  
specte vnto nothyng elles then to the ho-  
noure of God, and the reuerence of oure  
mother the holpe churche, the wyll of you  
commynge thereunto and confirmynge the  
same: vnto whom also it is very wel kno-  
wen that we neuer despyed anye thyng  
with greater studie then that a councell  
myght bee celebrated w<sup>th</sup> some profyte;  
as we also made answer in the late as-  
semble or councell of Ratispone, whē you  
dyd commaunde thesame conuocation to  
be offred vnto vs by your legate. Neyther  
dyd we euer refuse: but that, yf the condy-  
cion of the matter dyd so requyre, we  
woulde be there present oure selfe. And we  
dyd offre thesame with a mooste wyllynge  
and glad mynde. Neyther did we put any  
condicions or stoppes betwene, but that  
we woulde permytte and suffer the prela-  
tes of our Emppre, kyngdoms and domy-  
nions for to come thither. Of whom true-  
lye we broughte a small noumbe in oure  
company vnto Frankeforde. And we dooc  
as muche as lyeth in vs with all diligence  
that they maye presently gouerne and rule  
theyr congregacions, that the begynnynge  
of suspendynge or differrynge the councell  
ought neyther to be putte vpon vs nor yet  
vpon

The answere the of Emperour  
vpon oure prelates, but rather vpon theins  
whiche haue geue þ cause to this suspēciō  
or diffemiēt & the whiche (all thynges be-  
yng well tryed) couldē byng no maner of  
excuse like to be true, namely sceyng that  
they did cōe thither of theyr owne swinge  
and pleasure and were not farre absente  
from theyr owne houses and regions. Truly  
all this matter is chiefly to be ascribēd  
vnto hym, whiche neuer dyd wyll the con-  
uocation of a councell, no, nor neuer shall  
wyll, except he be constrainēd.

Wherefore that we maye ones make  
an ende, yf you do intende to helpe these  
mooste greuous calamities of the Christen  
publique weale: if you do desyre to byngē  
in, peace, vnitie and tranquillitie into the  
same, and that you wyll applye your selfe  
vnto greate studie or diligence (whyche  
thynges that you maye perfourme pertay-  
neth greatly vnto you.) Let that sorowe  
be declared of you openly vnto all menne,  
whiche you shall take mooste iustely for so  
greate myseryes wherewith the Christen  
publique weale is vered and conflycted.  
If you be moued with the diffencion of al  
religion, with the perturbacyon of the  
Christen worlde, with the perils and dan-  
gers of the Turkes: then ought you to bee  
moued agaynst hym, whome you knowe  
mooste assuredly to haue geuen the cause  
to



To the bishop of Rome's Bull.

to so greate calamities. If the iniurye  
whiche he hath done to you and to the  
prerogatyue whiche you doe challenge to  
the churche of Rome, yf the breakyng of  
the bondes of the couenauntes of peace,  
yf the styryng vp of warre and the detens-  
cion of the sayde archbyschoppe valens-  
tine, the vpolatryge of youre proteccion,  
safegarde and defence, yea and then after  
wardes the contempts or despyte, whiche  
it is manifeste that he hath vsed in dy-  
uerse thynges bothe agaynst you and vs  
maye induce or prouoke you: then shall it  
be youre dutie to proteste youre selfe to be  
an enemye vnto hym, whiche hath procu-  
red and dooen all these myscheues. And  
in so doyng you shall satisfie the expect-  
tacion of all godlye, honeste and wyse  
menne, And all kynges and prynces shal-  
be exhorted by the example of hym vnto  
theyr office.

This shalbe awaye vnto the celebra-  
cion of a generall counsell and the restitu-  
cion of Goddes dyuine honoure and of  
the Christen worlde, whiche otherwyse  
excepte you shall applye your stronge and  
myghtie laboure, is in greate icopardye.  
Whiche thyng therfore I do nowe wth  
earnest prayers require of you, which may  
be well assured, that yf you shall do youre  
dutie

The answer of the Emperour.  
dutie, I wyl not fayle to do myne, when  
in all thynges pertaynyng to diuine relig-  
gion, the publique weale of the church  
of the Christen worlde: then specially to  
celebracion of the before sayde counsell,  
wherunto by what meanes, otherwyse,  
eether we, or the orders of the Emprye, or  
prelates of oure kyngdomes may geue our  
attendaunce, you maye very well ponder.  
wepe and conspyre. Geuen in oure towne  
called Montisone of our kyngdome of  
Aragone, the. xxv. daye of the mo-  
neth of Auguste, in the yere  
of oure Lorde. M. D. xliij.  
of oure Emprye the  
xxii. and of oure  
kyngdomes.  
xxvii.

Charles by the grace of God Emper-  
our August of Rome, kyng of Ger-  
manye, of Spayne, of both the  
landes of Sicyle, of Hieru-  
salem. &c. Arches-  
duke of Aus-  
trich. &c.  
(..)





